

DEATH OF JOHNSTON IMPERILS TARIFF BILL

Leaves Democrats in Senate
with Only One Majority on
the Measure.

GOVERNOR TO ACT AT ONCE

Will Either Call Special Elec-
tion or Summon Alabama
Legislature in Extra
Session.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 8.—Senator Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, one of the Confederate war heroes in the upper house, died at his apartment at the capital early this morning of pneumonia. He was seventy years of age.

Senator Johnston's death will temporarily reduce the majority of the Democrats in the Senate to such a point that the fate of the tariff bill will hang on a single vote.

Until Senator Johnston's successor is selected the alignment on the tariff bill will be 45 to 47, the two Louisiana Senators being arrayed with the Republicans. If one other Democrat should oppose the bill it would be defeated by a vote of 48 to 47. Democratic leaders are confident, however, that their lines will remain unbroken.

Senator Johnston was ill only a few days, and his death was comparatively unexpected. Although he had been in poor health for some time, he attended sessions of the Senate until August 1. Anxiety was felt over his condition, but the last day or two he appeared to be recovering. He was not considered in imminent danger last night by his physicians, but gradually weakened after midnight and died this morning.

Senator Johnston, who was elected six years ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Pettus, served with distinction and was wounded several times during the Civil War. His regular term expires March 3, 1915. Much of his attention during his term in the Senate has been devoted to military affairs, and he was chairman of the standing committee at the time of his death. Senator Chamberlain or Senator Hitchcock may succeed him in this capacity.

Knox Probable Successor.

In the absence of his colleague, Senator Bankhead, his death was announced by Senator Overman, and the Senate adjourned immediately. The funeral will be private, in accordance with the wishes of his family. It was said to-day that Governor O'Neal, if authorized to appoint a successor, will designate John E. Knox, of Anniston, Representatives Clayton, Hobson and Hefflin are mentioned as possible candidates. It is understood that Representative Underwood prefers to remain in the House.

The Senate paid tribute to Senator Johnston's memory through resolutions and an immediate adjournment of to-day's session.

Senator Overman, addressing the Senate briefly, said he would have asked for a public funeral from the Senate chamber, but Senator Johnston's family had asked that no such action be taken.

Vice-President Marshall appointed a committee to represent the Senate at the funeral in Birmingham.

The House also adopted resolutions presented by the majority leader, Mr. Underwood, and adjourned out of respect to the Senator's memory.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8.—Governor O'Neal issued the following statement to-night:

"I expect to order a special election at once to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Joseph P. Johnston, of Alabama. While this is my present intention, conditions at Washington may make it necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to fill the vacancy at once. I am not, however, inclined to think that an extra session would be more expeditious than a special election."

Because of Alabama's election laws it is feared this election might not result in naming a successor before the final vote on the tariff bill now pending in Congress.

Attorney General McReynolds advised Governor O'Neal by wire to-night that the Governor would be entirely within his rights in ordering a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Johnston.

COUDERT TO FIGHT TRUST

Will Prosecute Coal Suits
Forced by The Tribune.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 8.—Frederic R. Coudert, of New York, has been retained as a special Assistant Attorney General, to take charge of the investigation of the hard coal trust, which the Department of Justice has ordered as a result of The Tribune's exposures. Mr. Coudert's first step will be a suit against the Reading Company. This announcement was made this morning by Attorney General McReynolds.

Mr. Coudert has been a member of the New York Bar since 1862, and a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers since 1865. He was formerly a member of the Board of Education of New York and served as a representative of the government at the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists in St. Louis in 1904.

RIOT STOPS SAWMILLS

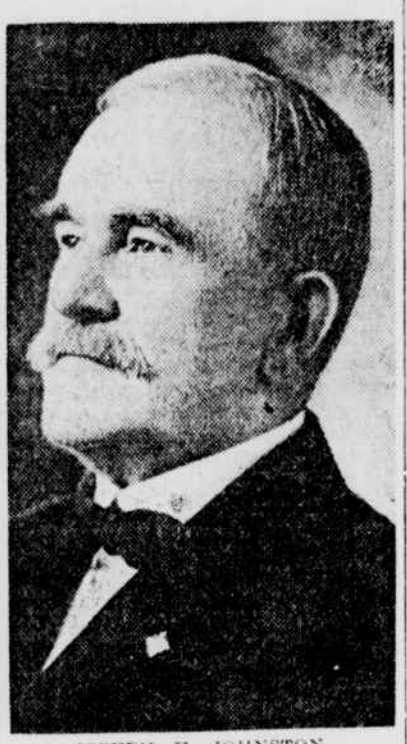
Adirondack Strikers Assault
Men Who Work.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Rioting all night, following a strike, has caused a suspension of lumbering operations at Conifer, near Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks. The trouble started at the plant of the Emporium Forestry Company when the night shift refused to work unless an advance of three cents an hour was granted. This morning the day shift assumed the same attitude. Some men not in sympathy with the strike endeavored to resume work and were roughly handled. Strikers have gone to Tupper Lake and declare that it will not be safe for any workmen to enter Conifer.

The Emporium Forestry Company is a syndicate operating extensively in several States.

DEATH RATHER THAN REPROACH

Rochester, Aug. 8.—Unable to bear the reproaches of neighbors, who blamed him for the delay in road improvement, H. Wilson Whelan, for eight years a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting.



JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.

BANKERS TO SEND HINE

President of First National
Named to Go to Chicago.

ONE OBJECTION TO BILL

Political Character of Federal
Reserve Board in Currency
Plan Disliked.

Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank and the head of the New York Clearing House Association, was appointed yesterday to represent the New York bankers at the coming conference in Chicago to consider the administration currency bill. Walter E. Freeman, chairman of the Clearing House committee, and also the president of the Corn Exchange Bank, made this announcement at the close of a meeting of the committee.

New York bankers are watching with keen interest the eleven-hour amendments which are being made to the Glass Reserve bill and there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the sponsors of the new bill are willing to heed the counsel of the business interests of the country. There now remains, according to a member of the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association, only one important objectionable feature to the bill, which the members hope to get remedied before it reaches a vote in the Senate.

This is the political character of the Federal Reserve Board. To influence legislation to secure direct representation by the bankers on this board is the chief reason for the proposed conference at Chicago. Of course, other matters will be discussed, but this is admitted to be the feature that will consume the major part of the discussions.

"Because the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association endorsed the Aldrich monetary plan two years ago before it met defeat by Congress," said a member of the committee, "the sponsors of the bill at Washington have persistently refused to heed our objections to the Glass bill. For this reason we have sent invitations to the clearing houses in practically every city of the country to present views that cannot be said to be prejudiced. The bankers are going to Chicago as a deliberative body. It is not their intention to issue any threats, but to present their reasons why the bill is not acceptable and why the national banks will not be willing to conclude their federal charters under the powers accorded the Federal Reserve Board."

"If the sponsors of the new bill are willing to incorporate into the federal reserve clause a provision allowing the banks direct representation on the board, there will be no need for holding the proposed conference at Chicago. The larger banks feel that they should have a voice in directing where their deposits shall be placed, not through any selfish motive, but for the protection of their stockholders."

"Senator Owen has cleverly referred to the control of the three great European banks in defending his bill. He calls their governing board business men, while, as a matter of fact, they are bankers of long and tried experience. The only difference is in the appellation in such countries as England, where, bankers are called merchants."

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WESTERN BANKERS WON OVER TO CURRENCY BILL

Pledge Support Provided Per-
centage of Rural Reserve
Be Reduced.

NEW \$100,000,000 OFFER

McAdoo Informed, However,
That Amount Will Not Be
Necessary to Handle
the Crops.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 8.—By a vote of 23 to 2, Western bankers attending to-day's meeting of the "crop fund council" at the Treasury Department promised to support the Glass-Owen currency bill, a modification of the reserve requirement, reducing the amount of reserve to be maintained by country banks situated outside of central reserve and reserve cities from 15 to 12 per cent of the aggregate amount of their deposits.

The bankers also asked that the power of initiative be transferred from the Federal Reserve board to the advisory board. They declared, however, that if the former concession were made they would not insist on the latter.

The clause which the bankers asked to have modified reads in part as follows: "It shall be the duty of national banking associations now classified as country banks and situated outside of central reserve and reserve cities to maintain a reserve equal to 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of their deposits. Such reserve shall consist of 5 per centum of lawful money held actually in their own vaults, and for a period of fourteen months from the date aforesaid shall consist of at least 3 per centum, and thereafter of at least 5 per centum, with its district federal reserve bank. The remainder of the 15 per centum reserve herebefore required may for a period of thirty-six months from and after the date set by the Secretary of the Treasury, as hereinafter provided, consist of balances due to a national bank in reserve or central reserve cities, as defined by law."

George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, spoke at some length about the plan of Secretary McAdoo to deposit government funds in the extent of \$50,000,000 in national banks to facilitate the movement of the crops, and ended by discussing the currency bill. He urged the concession outlined. Senator Owen asked the assembled bankers if this concession were made if they would promise to support the administration currency bill. The bankers voted almost unanimously to support the measure.

Secretary McAdoo, discussing the crop fund, read from Treasury reports to show that the government was in a position to lend \$100,000,000, and said that if it was necessary he would increase the amount of funds he originally proposed to deposit with the national banks from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The bankers declared that that would not be necessary in view of the fact that the Southern banks would have returned practically the entire amount of their deposits before the Western banks needed it.

Mr. Reynolds suggested the following distribution of the crop fund, \$100,000,000 each to Chicago and St. Louis; \$50,000,000 each to ten cities; \$50,000,000 each to ten cities; \$50,000,000 each to ten cities; \$50,000,000 each to ten cities.

Denver requested \$25,000,000. Fort Wayne, Ind., asked for \$50,000,000, and other cities applied for "as much as we can get."

The cities represented at to-day's conference were Denver, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Evansville and Indianapolis; Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Detroit, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Neb.; Cincinnati and Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Omaha, Omaha and Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pensacola, Fla., and Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Owen and Representative Glass feel that the "crop fund councils" have served two purposes: to get in close touch with the bankers to procure their personal views on the currency question, and to bring about a better understanding between the administration and the bankers through the promise of assistance with government funds in the movement of the crops. The administration believes it has gained considerable support to the action of to-day's conference as an indication that the bankers have been won over.

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WOMAN ACCUSES MISS KRILL Says She Had to Leave Dr. Tron's Office Because of Threats.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Utica, N. Y., Aug. 8.—When the case of Miss Emma E. Krill, of Cornwall, charged with the murder of Dr. Stanley E. Tron, was called in City Court here this afternoon, J. Sidney Bernstein, who has been retained to defend Miss Krill, asked that the examination be postponed for a few days to enable him to prepare his side of the case.

Mr. Bernstein was asked who had retained him as Miss Krill's lawyer, and he replied: "Friends of Miss Krill in New York."

Judge J. K. O'Connor, who will try the case, set the examination for next Thursday morning.

Miss Krill was brought from the motor patrol shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. She was dressed in the same black suit she has appeared in since her arrest at Cornwall. She wore a heavy veil to protect her from photographers. While a date was being arranged for

the hearing Miss Krill stood beside the police matron, evincing little interest in what was said. When the matter of adjournment was arranged, Miss Krill was taken to the police station, where she held a conference with her lawyer. It is said that District Attorney Fuller is in possession of a statement in which a young Italian woman swears that she had to leave Dr. Tron's office because Miss Krill had made threats against her. That Dr. Tron and Miss Krill were never married, but intended to be, was asserted to-night by Mr. Bernstein. "It is true they were not married," said Mr. Bernstein, "but they were to have been married in July, and both were looking forward to the event with happiness. After marriage they were going to live in Italy."

Mr. Bernstein said that the stories of poison being found in Miss Krill's handbag or trunks were false, and he denied the report that Miss Krill had attended a ball in Newburgh soon after Dr. Tron's death.

Miss Krill says that friends "high up in politics" have provided her with the legal services of Mr. Bernstein, and that she will tell all the facts of the case when her hearing is held next Thursday.

FLEET'S ATTACK FAILS Will Break Camp to-Day

Warships Sent to Theoretical
"Davy Jones's Locker."

RESULT COMES QUICKLY

Admiral of Black Navy Explains
He Was Trying to Give
Army Practice.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
New London, Conn., Aug. 8.—The mimic battle between the Black fleet and the three forts on Fishers Island, Guili Island and Plum Island this morning by the theoretical annihilation of the warships while attempting to make a dash past the big guns ashore and speed through the race into Long Island Sound and up to New York.

The dreadnoughts attempted to run the gauntlet at 10:15 o'clock, and five minutes later they had been technically riddled with the projectiles hurled from the batteries, especially those of Fort Wright.

The warships were fired upon when about 2,000 feet distant, and during the half-hour battle between the army and navy there was desperate fighting.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet on board the flagship Wyoming, issued a statement of the battle which was approved by Major General T. H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding the land forces, saying the maneuvers of the past week had been for the mutual benefit of both army and navy.

Rear Admiral Badger's report reads in part:

"The joint maneuvers were mainly to give the army the benefit of the presence of an attacking force at the time of its annual mobilization in this section. The kind and number of attacks were mutually agreed upon in advance and in many cases the methods to be employed, the object being that every facility for defense in the hands of the army should be tested frequently during the period allowed. On the other hand the army laid mine fields and various exercises with searchlights for the benefit of the navy, so as to ascertain, as far as practicable, the outer limits of safety in a night attack."

"The navy's endeavor has been vigorously to attack the army's fortifications in every possible manner. In many cases attacks have been made, using methods that are greatly at variance with accepted theories of naval attack. In making these attacks in this manner the navy does not advance the idea that they are good tactics; to the contrary, it is well known that unless, under the greatest stress, battleships would not be sent against fortifications in the manner they have been during these exercises. These attacks have been necessary not only for the benefit of the coast defense, but to show the naval officers what would be the result should they attack in such a manner."

Major General Barry follows Admiral Badger's report with the following statement:

"Admiral Badger clearly states the situation and purpose of the maneuvers, and I have only to add that the fleet under his able management vigorously and most efficiently carried out its part of the programme so as to give the defenses the experience and practice required and from which the local defenses and the navy generally have derived much benefit, for which I thank the admiral and all connected with his magnificent fleet."

"The maneuvers have more than paid for themselves and I hope the navy has derived as much benefit, experience and satisfaction from them as the army has. The hearty and cordial co-operation of the two services in these and like exercises makes for the good of the country, which is the main purpose of all concerned."

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WILL BREAK CAMP TO-DAY

New Jersey Infantry Completes
Week of Hard Work.

ARMY OFFICERS PLEASED

Eighteen Guard Riflemen Picked
to Compete at the Camp
Perry Matches.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Camp Fielder, Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 8.—Break camp and "Home, Sweet Home," is the order for to-morrow morning for the 2d Infantry, N. G. N. J., which to-day completed a hard week of drilling and maneuvering under the supervision of United States army officers. The week's encampment, the most successful and beneficial in the history of the 2d, will not be officially closed until after the troops have taken down their tents and packed them for shipment to the regimental headquarters at Trenton. Then they will march from the encampment grounds to the railroad station and embark for their home stations.

Gallantly did the regiment battle to-day against an entrenched army of 30,000 theoretical troops which had been discovered in the rifle pits. Colonel Horace M. Reading, having heard of the position of the enemy, ordered an immediate attack. The three battalions were sent to a position near the Little White House, from which place they opened fire upon the ranks of the enemy.

The enemy was represented by rows of silhouette figures mechanically arranged so that they could be raised and lowered by the operators in the pits. When the figures fell under the steady fire of the guardsmen they were entitled to an advance of fifty yards. These advances were made by "rushes," the men falling upon the ground for further fire after each run.

In the event of the figures remaining stationary after a prescribed lapse of time it showed that the fire had not been effective, and the troops were forced to retire a distance equivalent each time to that of their advances in time of successful fire concentration.

The problem which was so successfully worked out to-day was promulgated by the members of the New Jersey Guard who were here at the military school early in the summer, and it has proved of marked value to the guardsmen. It has taught them fire control, fire concentration and fire discipline.

Late this afternoon the 2d was reviewed by Governor Fielder in the presence of 1,000 persons, principally from the home towns of the regiment.

New Jersey riflemen who are to represent this state in the national and international rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 15 to September 5 will leave Sea Girt under command of Major William F. Martin, of the 2d New Jersey Infantry, on Tuesday night. There are eighteen men in the team, representing the pick of the fifty-eight who qualified as instructors at the recent musketry school held here.

Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice in this state, is not going out to Camp Perry, and named Major Martin, one of the state's finest shots, to head the Jersey team. The other members of the team are Lieutenant Colonel William A. Tewes, Major Winfield S. Price, Captains Adolph H. Pfeil, William A. Baker, Charles A. Peterson, Lawrence C. Dehn and Arthur G. Jaggard, Lieutenants Charles R. Bohn, Arthur R. Phillips and Harry M. Diabrow, Battalion Sergeant Major Adon W. Muller, Sergeant George C. Wright, Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Thompson, Sergeant Curt O. H. Kayser, Sergeant Seth Eberhardt, Sergeant William Workman and Corporal Elmer G. Tewes.

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